Share of Agriculture in Grosos Dmestic Products

3183. SHRI SHANKER S1NH VAGHELA :

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the share of agriculture in Gross Domestic Product (at factor cost) at 1970-71 prices, came steeply down to about 34.5% in 1985-86 from about 57 % in 1950-51; what it has been in each of the last two years and the current year ; and

(b) the reasons of giving agriculture a low priority in all the six/seven Five Year Plans, resulting in such a comparative fall in the share of the agriculture sector in the National Gross Domestic Product?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANO): (a) According to the New Series on National Accounts Statistics the share of agriculture sector in the Gross Domestic Product at factor cost at 1980-81 prices was 33.8 per cent in 1985-86, 31.9 percent in 1986-87, and 30.5 percent in 1987-88.

(b) Reduced share of agriculture in GDP does not imply low priority to agriculture in the Five Year Plans In real terms, value added in agriculture has gone up, and the output of foodgrains increased from 50.8 million tonnes in 1950-51 to 150.5 million tonnes in 1985-86 and is expected to touch a new peak in 1988-89. Share of agriculture in GDP has been falling because of faster growth in other Sectors like industry, infrastructure and services sector. This structural change is in line with the expectations and experience of other dynamic economies.

Manpower in the country

3184. SHRI SHANKER SINH VAGHELA:
SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report in the Times of India 29th January, 1989 stating that the Director of Institute of Applied Manpower Research, in a seminar on "Manpower Statistics" in Delhi in January last said that it was not known as to how much man-power was available in the country and that although the Planning Commission had asked the Ministry of Labour to compile details about the skilled manpower in the country during the Sixth Five Year Plan period, it would be surprising it if was completed even by the end of the Eighth Plan period;

(b) if so, what are the facts; and

(c) what are the Stat e-wiseest imates of the ? variable manpower?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSI SOLANKI) : (a) Government are aware of the Press Report.

(b) It has been reported by IAMR that a Seminar on Manpower Statistics was organised jointly by the Institute of Applied Manpower Research (IAMR) and Delhi Chapter of the Indian Econometric Society on the 27th and 28th January, 1989; the focus of the seminar was to discuss conceptual and methodological issues related to statistics on manpower and its components, attributes and correlates ; the Director, IAMR observed in the Seminar that for accurate estimation and analysis in the field of manpower research for optimal planning, more detailed

and precise manpower statistics are required; the National Technical Manpower information System (NTMIS) sponsored by the Ministry of the Human Resource Development, of which IAMR is the Lead Centre, covers engineering graduates and diploma holders.

The Central Advisory Committee of the National Technical Manpower Information System had considered and approved, with the support of the Ministry of Labour, the extension of the scope of the NTMIS to the ITI trainees in one of its meetings.

It is reported by IAMR that it has not been found possible to cover the lTIs under the NTMIS as continuance of NTMIS is separately being examined.

(c) Estimates of economically active stock of different categories of educated manpower in 1985 and , 1990 are given on page 123 of Vol. II of the Seventh Plan Document. The Statewise break-up of these estimates have not been made.

Removal of Poverty

3185. SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether removal of poverty remains a central concern of Planning in India ;

(b) if so, the latest steps taken or propose to be taken to lift the poor and bring this population above the poverty line ; and

(c) what is the overall national average percentage of population who live below the poverty line?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the Seveth Five Year Plan, investiments on poverty alleviation programmes such as Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) have been considerably increased. Special Programmes are also being implemented for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as well as for Hilly and backward areas. In eddition to the esisting programmes, it is proposed to launch a new intensive rural employment programmes named after Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, with a provision of Rs. 500 crores in 1989-90.

(c) The proportion of persons living below poverty line in 1983-84 has been estimated at 37'4 per cent. The percentge is expected to go down further during the current Plan period.

Public Grievances

3186. SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Public Grievances received by the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions since January, 1987;

(b) the number of Public Grievances disposed off ; and

(c) the time taken to dispose of each grievance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c) During the period from January, 1987 to February, 1989, the Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances received 24,380 grievances. These were sent to the concerned Ministries/Departments/ State Governments with a request to